Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1808. [No. 2069.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c
the particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day—— All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr I. Robins's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.
January 13. dtf.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman. a complete House Servant.
Apply to
The Printer.
December 23. d

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO GIRL, from 12 to 16 years of age, of good character; for which liberal wages will be given. One from the country will be preferred.
Apply to the Printer.
January 5. d10t

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.
November 19. d

WANTED
A middle aged woman capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*——For terms apply to Col George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscova d Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
1 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.
16 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
6 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
2 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
do alum
do. brown sugar
30 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon well cured
5 kegs salt petre
WINES.
TEAS.
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.
Aug. 21

WANTED,
A steady, sober young Man as a Bar-keeper.
Apply to the Printer.
January 12. 6t.

Broker's Office.
THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposite*—or to procure *cash for good paper*—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.
A. LINDO, *Broker.*
Dec 23 d

WANTED,
A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to take freight to *Boston*.
APPLY TO
Lawrason and Fowle.
December 14. d

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time
Bryan Hampson.
December 30

NOTICE.
I WISH to hire for the ensuing year, twenty able bodied *NEGRO MEN*, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road — Good usage, liberal wages, and punctual payment may be relied on.
R. Ratcliffe,
Agent for L. R. T. Company.
December 30. d

Public Sale.
TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to the last will and testament of *Thomas Ludwell Lee*, Esq. of Boston, (if not previously disposed of at private sale, of which due notice will be given)—
All the residue of
His Berry-Hill Estate,
Situate in the county of Stafford, containing three hundred acres or thereabouts. A considerable part of this land is excellent meadow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the remainder is represented to be good farming land. and well timbered.
The terms are—One third ready money, the balance in equal payments in twelve and eighteen months.—A title will be made when all the payments are completed.
George Carter,
For Fanny Lee, Executrix of Thomas Ludwell Lee.
December 15. dts

Ten Thousand Dollars worth
OF GOODS FOR SALE.
Will be sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of next February, in the town of DUMFRIES, at the store-house formerly occupied by Mr. James Muschett, deceased:
about 10,000 dollars worth of GOODS tolerably well assorted. The said goods will be laid off and sold in parcels of from forty to one hundred dollars amount in each parcel.
A credit of nine months will be given on one half of the purchase and fifteen months on the ballance. the purchaser to give bond to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid) and approved security before the goods are removed.
The sale of said goods will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.
☞ *ALL PERSONS* indebted to the firms of John M. Muschett and Co James Muschett, senior, and Co and John and Charles Muschett and Co. are hereby noticed and requested to come forward without delay and settle their respective accounts and pay off the same to the subscriber, who is fully authorised and empowered by John M Muschett, the surviving partner in the aforesaid firms, to settle and receive all such accts; otherwise I shall be under the necessity of bringing suits against every person owing any thing to said firms immediately, who fails to comply with the foregoing request
All those who have claims against said firms will please to forward them to me as soon as convenient.
John Linton,
Attorney in fact for John M. Muschett.
Dumfries, Dec. 9, [11] dts.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Has received by the ship William and John. from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS.
October 24. d

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
ALSO, TO RENT,
The House lately occupied by Mrs *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.
January 12. 6m

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,
King-street, nearly opposite to Mrs Fitzs Tavern,
HAS ON TAP,
Old Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira and London Particular Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Rye WHISKEY and
Barbadoes MOLASSES.
TOGETHER WITH
Brown, lump and loaf Sugars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.
With a general assortment of
German, English and East-India GOODS.
All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices for prompt pay.
A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.
January 11. d.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,
Has for Sale,
Muscovado SUGAR in hhds. and bls. various qualities
Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS
COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hhds.
TEAS { Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong
WINES { Port, Madeira, Claret, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga
Cogniac and Spanish Brandy
RUM { Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island and New-England
Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine
Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice, Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Honey
ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family use.

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*
ELOPED from the town of Alexandria, on Christmas day,
A Negro Man named Ben,
Belonging to Mrs. Fendall;
AGED about 21 years, tall, straight and spare in his form, with hollow eyes, short nose, head long and projecting behind, full high forehead, a small scar on one of his legs, supposed the left leg; he is somewhat timid, answers quickly when spoken to and sometimes stammers a little, by trade a gardener, but he has been lately employed in Mr. Moore's sugar refinery in Alexandria, and it is probable can read and write. He took with him a variety of clothing, which as well as his name, he will probably change. It is supposed he has taken the road to Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given, if he is taken up in this neighborhood or the above reward, if more than twenty miles from Alexandria.
Edmund I. Lee.
January 4.

ALMANACS for 1808
Just published and for sale at
Cottom and Stewart's

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria.
THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next. for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.
By order of the President and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, *Cash'r.*
Dec. 16. dots.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story *Dwelling House and store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.
January 12. eo

Public Sale.
On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock, will be offered on the premises
Several valuable Lots Ground,
situated on the corner of Fairfax and Duke-streets.—Terms will be made known at the place of sale.
P. G. Marsteller.
January 13. dts

TO RENT,
The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets —Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of
Anthony Rhodes.
January 12.

Landing, this Day,
From schooner Freighter Captain Thomas, from Portland, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
10 tons St Petersburgh clean hemp
100 bolts Russia duck
50 do. Raven's do.
100 barrels New-England rum
30 do tanner's oil
30 boxes mould candles
30 tons Plaister Paris
400 sides soal leather.
IN STORE,
15 pipes Holland Gin
5 do. Bordeaux brandy
10 boxes mould candles
10 do. spermaceti do.
300 do. brown soap
70 do. chocolate
30 casks cheese
1000 sides soal leather
5 hhds. and 20 bls. Mus. sugars
January 12. d

Just Received,
Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
5 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.
☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to
John G. Ladd.
December 31. d

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to *John Horner and Son* and *Horners* and *Piles*, are desired to pay all accounts due to the above firms to Abel Janney as their agent, and his receipt shall be good against us; and he is hereby authorised to bring suits against all persons indebted to the above firms where necessary, and to collect the debts due us.
John Horner, sen.
John Horner, jun.
Lewis Piles.
January 7.

Public Sale.
BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Samuel Hattersley* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, to *John Tuffley*, as security for said Hattersley to Isaac Robins, by endorsements, will be sold, at public sale at the market house square, for cash, on FRIDAY, the 22d instant, at nine o'clock, in the morning, a variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Goods, Books, &c as mentioned in said deed of trust and attached to the same.
William C. Newton.
January 13. eots

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

DEBATE

On the bill from the Senate for making appropriation for building an additional number of gun boats, for the protection of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. QUINCY said he had not intended to have taken any part in this discussion; but as his colleague had stated that the people of the northern states were favorable to this mode of defence, he should say a few words on the question. He would state what was the opinion of American merchants and seamen who were acquainted with this and other naval armaments, not only in Boston, but in New York and Philadelphia. He had endeavored to obtain correct information on the subject from the proper sources; and he had not yet seen the man of experience in naval affairs, who thought that these should constitute a principal part of defence, or who expressed a higher opinion of their efficacy, than that they might be useful in some places. The mode in which they were to be erected too, in great numbers, and to so great an expence as to exclude other means of defence, that excited the apprehensions of those opposed to them.

Mr Q said, he could state from as high authority as that quoted by his colleague, that seamen abhorred and contemned these boats; that it would not be possible in N. York to man 60 gun boats, and that seamen would rather go and fight with muskets in merchants ships than serve in gun boats. And why? Because there was not room in them for seamen to sit upright; they were obliged to sit like dogs upon their haunches. He did not know this by actual experiment; but he had it from authority on which he could rely, that seamen could not be procured to man these boats. It had been said that they might get militia to go on board: Mr. Q. said, if seamen would not serve, surely militia would not stand it. Another reason against the use of gun boats was, that the men confined on the narrow decks were exposed so much to the fire of musquetry; if ever they came within musket shot of their opponent, they were exposed to great danger.

The way to make seamen look danger in the face, was to bring them to close quarters with the enemy, not to suffer them to fiht and run, fight and run again. Mr. Q. was surprised to hear his colleague dwell with so much satisfaction on the argument that these boats could get into shoal water and behind the points of land. He was afraid this might be thought to be the spirit of the northern people: the soil in which *Prebles* sprang, did not produce men who would hide themselves when danger came; they would meet the enemy whenever he should come; they would fight at close quarters, and if the nation would not give them decks of their own on which to fight, they would find a way to fight on those of the enemy.

The misfortune of this system, in the mind of Mr. Q. was this: that the men whose spirit would induce them to serve their country, detested these boats. If men could consent to coop themselves in these cages like fowls fattening for the knife, their blood was so milk white, so thin, that they were not worthy the honorable trust of defending their country.

A great argument in favor of these boats had been urged, that they could attack at long shot, and with heavier metal than frigates, at the same time presenting but a small mark to their opponent, Would not the enemy, said Mr. Q understand your machine as well as you do? If they know that you have nothing but gun boats, will they not bring against you other force than ships of war? A gentleman formerly in our navy, but lately from Jamaica, had assured him that every ship on that station carried four boats capable of carrying an 18 pound carronade each. Talk of *fifteen* men to each boat! If they came within reach of a ship, they would have 160 muskets at once opposed to them, and it would be a very unequal contest; they would be obliged to keep a respectable distance from any ship. It had been said that the navy of Great Britain was so powerful that the United States could never erect a navy sufficiently powerful to cope with it; if this were correct, the argument operated just as much against gun boats as against frigates or ships of the line.

It had not been his intention to have made many obbervations on the other mode of defence, by a navy; but since others had discussed the subject, he deemed it his duty to make a few observations.—Did gentlemen seriously believe, that the country could exist one year in war without a navy? Shut up their seamen in port, and the clamors of the country would oblige the government to commence a naval establishment; and in two or three years of war, a navy would spring up—but of what kind? A navy of haste, constructed of ill-seasoned timber, and erected under all the inconveniences of war.

One observation he would make to correct the error of opinions entertained by southern and western gentlemen on this subject. Considering the nation in its national character, in the character in which all defensive measures must be adopted, he would ask those gentlemen if a navy was not a most important agent, not only for the protection of commerce at sea, but for maintaining a communication upon our shores? There was no knowing when the bolt of war would fall or where it would first strike. A navy would bring in the shortest time possible the strength of the north to the assistance of the people in the south, it was as a bond of union that Mr Q. thought the U. S should have a navy. In case of a war, in what way could the communication between the western and eastern ports be kept up but by means of a naval force? Such a force, and such an one only, could keep open the Mississippi.

There had been an objection raised to a navy that it would be impossible to protect our commerce in every ocean. This, said Mr. Q is going upon the ground that we cannot trust ourselves; that power when we have it must be abused; but we must trust ourselves, and not refuse to fulfil a beneficial purpose, because we might go too far.

If our navy when erected was confined, as he contended it ought to be, to the defence of our ports and shores, it would give it a great advantage over an opposing navy—over ships coming immediately across the Atlantic; as ours would be contiguous to a friendly shore, and would procure men and supplies whenever necessary, while the enemy is weakened by a long voyage, and at the same time on an hostile shore.

Under this view he considered a navy as necessary for the defence of the country, and the erection of a navy would ultimately prevail. He had not gone into the subject as thoroughly as he could wish, as he spoke on the spur of the occasion.

The house then adjourned.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

FRIDAY, January 8.

The engrossed bill for continuing for a limited time (three years) the salaries of certain officers of government, was passed the third time 50 to 25.

The House took up for consideration the amendments by the Senate to the bill to extend the right of suffrage in the Miss. territory.

One amendment to this bill requires an equitable freehold qualification for a voter. On this amendment some discussion took place; but it was agreed to. Messrs. Alston and Rhea opposed it on the ground that the house should pass no law permitting the contraction of the principle of universal suffrage. Messrs Poindexter, Holland, Sloan and Smilie urged an agreement to it, as without it the bill would not probably be passed by the other branch of the legislature. Mr. Bibb opposed the amendment, as he should oppose every amendment made to the bill, lest he might be thought to sanction it.

Mr Troup said it was perfectly immaterial what qualifications were enacted, and he should not oppose this as the compact between the U. S. and Georgia was violated in legislating on this subject in any shape; they need not strain at gnats when they had swallowed the camel.

The amendments being agreed to, the bill only awaits the signature of the president to become a law.

A message was received from the president of the U. S inclosing the annual report of the director of the Mint; which was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. W. Alston, Upham, Marion, J. Richards and G. W. Campbell, with instruction to report thereon by bill or bills.

A message was also received from the president inclosing an account of the expenditures from the contingent fund for 1807; by which it appears that of the sum of 18 012 dollars 50 cents which remained unexpended at the close of the year 1806, 8,73 dollars 11 cents have been placed in the hands of the attorney general of the U. S to enable him to defray sundry expences incident to the prosecution of Aaron Burr and his accomplices for treasons alledged to have been committed by them, and the unexpended balance of 9275 dollars thirty-nine cents is now carried to the credit of the surplus fund. The message was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of *Mr Rhea* Ten. so much of the report of the post master general as relates to the salaries of the clerks in his office was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Basset moved that the house go into a committee of the whole on the standing rules and orders of the house.

On motion of *Mr Randolph* this business was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of *Mr Randolph* that the house take up for consideration the resolution submitted by him relative to the conduct of brigadier general James Wilkinson.

Mr Taylor said, before deciding on taking up this resolution now, he should be glad to know and rose to ask for information, whether the gentleman from N. Orleans had complied or intended to comply with the request of the house yesterday expressed.

The Speaker said he had not.

The house agreed to consider the resolution 54 to 36.

Mr Gardner said an order had yesterday passed the house requesting two members to lay papers and information before them on this subject. He would ask whether any information had been furnished by either of these gentlemen? If there had he should wish it to be printed for considerations.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Virginia had laid papers on the table, but the delegate from Orleans had not made any communication.

Mr. *Clarke* laid on the table a letter in Spanish from the Baron de Carondelet to Manuel Gayoso with a translation of the following extract;

TRANSLATION

OF AN

Extract of a letter from the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana to Dn. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of Natchez, dated New Orleans, 27th April, 1796.

"Argote's letter cannot in my opinion have foundation, since the prince of peace tells me that in consequence of the treaty it is *now* useless to treat separately with Kentucky.

N. B. Argote was then Spanish consul in Kentucky.

Mr. Chandler wished to know if these papers contained all the information which could be expected from the gentleman from New Orleans in consequence of the resolution.

Mr Randolph said the gentleman from Orleans did not appear to be in his seat at present, but Mr. R. presumed this was by no means all the information which was to be expected. It might be the only *paper* which the gentleman possessed on the subject, but if the gentleman's knowledge was so extensive as it was believed to be, the house would perceive that he could not have had time since the adjournment of yesterday to have reduced it to such a statement as might be necessary. Indeed the house met so early and sat so late, that if other gentlemen in the house had the same feelings with him, they must be utterly incapacitated for business the remaining part of the twenty four hours. Mr. R wished however to understand whether this was all the information in the gentlemans possession, and he had no doubt the gentleman would inform them.

Mr. *Clarke* said it was pretty well understood that was not the whole information he possessed, but if he were to give it otherwise than on paper, what he said would be liable to criticism or misquotation. Mr. C. said it would be proper for him to know whether he could adduce evidence in support of the information he might give, for he might otherwise be called a calumniator. It could not be supposed that he had with him *proofs* in writing on this subject. When he left home he had not expected to be called upon for evidence. He could state where evidence might be had and the persons who knew more than himself on the subject. If the house insisted, however, he would give what information he possessed.

A motion was made by Mr Taylor that the resolution at present under consideration lie on the table; but which was afterwards withdrawn and renewed by Mr. Milnor.

A debate took place on t... Messrs Lloyd, Milnor and Ga...tion; ported it, and Messrs Crowninshield, ...Alston, Rowan, Findley and Sm... W. ed it. ...ppos...

Mr. *Clarke* now stated that he ...ived that he could prepare his inform... by Monday.

This postponement was agreed to 32.

Mr *Crowninshield* moved to discha... committee of the whole from the furth... sideration of the resolution which he had ...ed respecting telegraphs, and to refer t... solution to the select committee appointe... this subject. Agreed.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of cl... made a favorable report on the petition of ... ry Barclay, which was referred to a comm... tee of the whole.

Mr. *Masters* moved that the House take ... the amendments this day received from t... Senate, to the bill supplementary to the a... laying an embargo.

Mr. *Quincy* moved that the considera... of the subject be postponed till Monday next. Negatived. Ayes 20.

Mr. *Quincy* then moved a postponement ... to-morrow. As he did insist that the peo... should know who were in the habit of hurry... through business without consideration, ... called for the yeas and nays upon the mot...

Mr. *Newton* said that he too wished ... the yeas and nays, that the people mig... know who were in the habit of delaying bus... ness. That gentleman had taken up at le... as great a portion of time in the discussion ... the bill as any gentleman in the House. H... hoped the House would not be trifled with ... this way.

The motion for postponement was advo... cated by Messrs Quincy, Livermore, Upha... Barker, Dana, Lyon, and Ely, on the grou... that no time had been allowed to consider th... amendments; and opposed by Messrs. Tay... lor, Newton, Basset, and Masters, for th... reason that it was necessary to pass on this bill with all dispatch to secure more firmly the provisions of the former law—and negatived by yeas and nays—38 to 39.

The amendments were then taken up and severally agreed to without a division.

The bill therefore only awaits the sanction of the President to become a law.

SATURDAY, *January 9.*

The *Speaker* laid before the house a report from the post master general favorable to the petition of Samuel Whiting.—Referred to a select committee, with leave to report by bill.

Mr. *Wilbour* presented a petition from sundry citizens of Rhode Island, praying for the erection of a light house at point ... Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *M. D. Williams*, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill making further compensation to the marshals of the districts of North Carolina and New Jersey.

Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Dana* begged leave to state to the house a proposition which had for its object the encouragement and the security of the seamen of the U. S. by this expression he meant all who belonged to the national family, whether by birth or regular adoption. The proposition which he meant to offer contemplated a measure of permanent policy, to which the U. S. might adhere in either alternative of peace or war. The adoption of the measure could not interfere with any stipulation which might be made in any treaty between the U. S. and any foreign power, or with any negociation pending or expected; it did not propose to renounce any claim ever made by the government of the U. S. It proposed no national degradation or acknowledgment of inferiority to any power whatever. Yet the proposition was of such a nature that he apprehended it would, if adopted, essentially diminish the range of controversy as respected seamen; and might be carried to such an extent as to annihilate it altogether. When he said this, he spoke as to those seamen who did in fact belong to the U. S. The proposition proposed a marked distinction between our own seamen and those who were aliens to our country and our laws, and gave a preference to our own over any other. It proposed that they should have better and more employment, that they should be known to a certainty and firmly protected. If he should be asked what this proposition was, it would be evident that it was a plain measure; it exhibited nothing of the magnificence of a learned and abstract disquisition; it was a proposition which addressed itself to the interest of the merchant & to the heart of the American seaman. That the house might understand how it was intended to accomplish this object, he would call their attention first to the revenue laws, and then to the navigation laws of the U. States.

It would be sufficient to observe, as re...

pected the revenue system, that the law of the U. S. marks a strong distinction between vessels of the U. S. and all others. The term vessel of the U. S. denoted a title to peculiar benefits and privileges, an exemption from the extraordinary duty on tonnage, and exemption from a duty of 10 per cent. on all articles imported, this being levied as a discriminating duty, in addition to the ordinary impost, on all goods imported in foreign vessels. This duty was nearly equal to the average expence of freight across the Atlantic, so that it gave a decided preference, and of course a greater employment to American vessels. It was proposed to avail ourselves of the principle for American seamen; making it requisite that a portion of the seamen should be Americans, thereby ensuring them employment by this duty of ten per cent. to be incurred by the employment of foreign seamen in preference.

If the house would advert to the navigation law of the U. S. they would see how the principle recognized by that could be applied to American seamen. That act speaks of the qualifications which should entitle vessels to be named vessels of the U. S. The qualifications are three. The first, for the encouragement of American ship building, requires that a vessel shall be built in the U. S.—American construction. The next, that this vessel shall be owned by American citizens—American construction and American property. The next, that a vessel shall not enjoy the privilege of American vessels, longer than commanded by an American captain—American construction, property, & commander. These three qualifications were necessary for a registered vessel.

The addition which Mr. D proposed to these qualifications, was, that these vessels should be navigated by a proportion of American mariners; this was the proposition which he should submit. As soon as the proposition was stated, its operation would be instantly seen. If it were adopted, American seamen would of course in preference be employed; it would give them a more comfortable means of subsistence. The merchant would be compelled to employ them if his vessels could not otherwise enjoy the privilege of American vessels; and all his exertions to procure American seamen would be more than compensated by the diminution of duty in consequence of their employment. It would then be the interest as well as duty of American seamen to point out impostors, as they might be kept out of employ by false swearing of seamen not citizens. In adopting this principle into our navigation law, Mr. D. felt perfectly willing to renounce the whole system of certificates and protections. He did not wish American seamen to carry protections while on board our ships; he wished that their being on board an American ship should be a sufficient protection; and if this peaceable means of protection will not answer, said Mr. D. let us take stronger measures. But in giving a man this protection with merely documentary proof, in giving him the complete protection of the American flag, it would be perceived that he would enjoy it no longer than he was faithful to his duty. In order to entitle a vessel to the character of a registered vessel it would be necessary that it should appear that she had on board a proportion of American seamen. It would be a plain regulation, no acknowledgment of inferiority, and its adoption would not interfere with any existing treaty or negociation.

There was a reason why he felt disposed to have this subject considered at the present time. The operation of the embargo would no doubt throw out of employment a great many seamen; among them might be foreign subjects. Throwo out of employ by the embargo, and a portion of them being called home by the proclamation of his Britannic majesty, Mr. D. should suppose it probable that foreign seamen might be induced to go into other service. He wished to hold out to American seamen, to our own citizens, the inducement of employment in preference to others, thereby giving them some cause to hope for brighter prospects and better times than the present. With these views he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the encouragement and security of seamen of the U. S. it is expedient to make provision, that registered ships and vessels after a time limited by law, shall not continue to enjoy the benefits and privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the U. S. unless some proportion of the mariners on board the same shall be citizens of the U. States,

Mr D. moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday next, that the principle might be fully discussed.

Agreed.

Mr *Dana* said it would be recollected that the secretary of the treasury had reported a statement of the tonnage in the U. S. this document he thought very interesting, and it might have an important bearing on the subject just referred. It was also important to know how many seamen were registered in the U. S. as American that the house might judge how the seamen were proportioned to the tonnage. He was not certain that the secretary of state could give all the information desired; but all that he had Mr. D. wished to procure, and therefore submitted the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this house a statement of the respective numbers of citizens of the U. States, registered as American seamen, and now belonging to the several districts of the customs, according to the returns made by the collectors, in pursuance of the law relative to the relief and protection of American seamen.

(Saturday's proceeding to be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16.

An election was yesterday held for Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

John Hopkins,	*Wm. Wilson,*
Phineas Janney,	*Jacob Hoffman,*
Cuthbert Powell,	*James Patton,*
James H Hooe,	*James Russell,*
Benjamin Shreve jr.	*Wm Herbert,*
Wm. Hartshorne,	*Wm Hodgson,*
Jonah Thompson,	*Charles Simms.*
Jos Riddle,	

Mr. Giles, the senator from Virginia, has intimated, very publicly at Washington, that Mr. Rose will pay a very short visit to America.

A gentleman arrived at Boston who left Gottenburg on the 11th of Nov. informs, that it was reported and believed that an armistice had been settled between France and Sweden. English vessels had been ordered from Russia, and several had arrived at Gottenburgh for freights.

We announce with pleasure, the arrival at New York, from Europe, after an absence of fifteen years from his native country, of *Joseph Allen Smith*, esq. brother of William Loughton Smith, esq. No American, we may safely say, few, if any Europeans have possessed such means and opportunities of viewing to advantage the various parts of the old world, as Mr. Allen Smith has enjoyed in his travels throughout the continent of Europe, and more particularly in his extensive range through the vast Russian empire, in Europe and Asia, in which he was accompanied by Russian officers of rank, specially sent for that purpose by the emperor Alexander, who lavished on our countryman (Mr. S.) the most distinguished marks of friendship and esteem. From St. Petersburg, where he resided a winter, Mr. S. travelled to Moscow, from thence he descended the Volga and the Don, to Astrecan, visited the celebrated Mount Caucasus, the interesting borders of the Caspian and Euxine Seas, Georgia, Circassia, and Tartary; accompanied the Russian army in its campaign against the revolted Georgians; was at the storming and capture of Tiffis, the capital of Persian Georgia; passed through the Crimea; visited the Turkish empire; the Islands of the Archipelago; explored the superb monuments of antiquity in Greece; passed a winter at Constantinople, and returned by land to St. Petersburg.

Pevious to this important and splendid tour Mr. S. had passed several years in visiting Italy, from whence he has enriched his native country with some beautiful productions of the arts; Germany, France, Holland, England, Ireland, &c. and had the peculiar advantage of residing in Paris, at the most interesting epochs of the revolution, during the reign of terror under Robespierre, and the reign of order under Bonaparte. It must be gratifying to Americans to know that wherever he went, by his elegance and urbanity of manners, and his extensive information, and manly sense, he immediately conciliated the friendship and respect of the most eminent personages, thereby enhancing the American character, and obtaining the means of still adding to his stock of information; from which causes, no man perhaps existing possesses so extensive and complete a knowledge as Mr. S of the policy, views, and interests of the different cabinets of Europe.

With such means and advantages, it is ardently to be desired that this distinguished traveller may be persuaded by his friends to publish the result of his researches and observations, with an account of the Russian dominions in Europe and Asia, which will undoubtedly be the richest and most authentic source of information concerning that vast empire, and one of the most useful and interesting works ever presented to the public.

[*Charleston Courier.*]

A PATRIARCH!—Mr. O'Sullivan has recently died at Beerhaven, at the age of 111. It is added that he is much lamented by 215 nephews and nieces! Certainly if this family be not of high *rank* or remarkable *opulence*, they are distinguished for their *good breeding*.

[*Lon. pap.*

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

SINCE the adoption of the federal constitution, our country has never been placed in a situation more critical than the present, it is encompassed by difficulties on every side.—Great-Britain, on one hand, viewing with jealousy the rapid increase of our commerce, wishes to diminish it by burthensome restrictions; and a variety of irritating circumstances have produced so hostile a temper in the two governments, that war seems by no means improbable. France, on the other hand, by her blockading decree, of November 1806, has grossly violated our neutral rights; and though that decree has here ofore been but partially enforced, the French emperor seems at present determined to execute, as far as he is able, its most oppressive regulation. Rumor too, declares with all her hundred tongues, that Napoleon will have no neutrals, and that he is determined to hector us into a war with Great-Britain. If these reports be true, war is inevitable with one party or the other. Supposing then, that it is inevitable, we have at least the choice of our enemy. And which of them ought we to chuse?

No reflecting man who loves his country, would wish to see her engaged, at present, in a war with Great-Britain, if it can possibly be avoided with honor. The effects of it would be the bombardment of our towns on the sea shore the destruction of our widely extended and unprotected commerce, and the consequent failure of the revenue. Agriculture would languish, plenty would be succeeded by want and riches by poverty.

But other considerations oppose a war with G. Britain. She has long been struggling in the cause of liberty, and endeavoring to protect herself and the neighboring states from the tyranny of France. She strained every nerve to save the European republics from French domination. But her efforts were unavailing; they are all engulphed in the federative system, they all obey the commands of a tyrant. And let it be remembered, that without her assistance, our commerce, if not our liberty would a few years since, have been destroyed by France. Had it not been for her we might now be groaning like the republics of Europe, under a tyrannical despot. And shall we republicans assist that despot, that destroyer of republics, against the nation which has so bravely ddfended them? Shall we lovers of liberty, promote its final destruction, by aiding those who are endeavoring to drive it from its last asylum in the eastern world? Shall we assist these modern Romans, to prostrate the only power which can effectually oppose their schemes of universal conquest, vainly hoping that we shall escape in the general wreck of empires? If we do, long and bitter will be our repentance.

Assuming it as the foundation of our reasoning, that a contest with one of these powers is unavoidable, we shall find that none of the arguments which oppose a war with G. Britain, are applicable to a contest with France. The French marine has been so completely crippled by the prowess of the British tars, that from it we have no bombardments to fear. If a French squadron escape by accident from any of their ports, its commander rejoices when he returns in safety, and relates his wonderful exploits, in eluding the pursuit of the enemy. By such a marine our commerce can be but little annoyed.—We should be deprived, it is very true, of all direct trade with a great part of the European continent, but we could trade securely to all other countries; whereas a war with Britain, would sweep our commerce from the ocean. By a contest with France, our agriculture would be injured but not ruined. We should be somewhat retarded in our progress to wealth & greatness, but the positive loss which we should sustain, would be comparatively small. Under every situation however we should be consoled by the idea that we suffered in the cause of liberty; that we were fighting the battles of freedom, against a nation which threatens to enslave the world; that we were avenging the fall of the European republics; that we were assisting the only free people besides ourselves in the civilized world, the people from whom we sprung, from whom we inherited our love of liberty, in a contest for their very existence, with the tyrants of Europe.

But if on the other hand, we engaged in a war with G. Britain, it is much to be feared that an intimate connection with France will be the consequence. The friendship of that nation is ever more fatal than her enmity. Recourse need not be had to divination to foresee the consequences of such a connection. What has Spain, what has Holland, what has Switzerland gained by a French alliance? Or rather, what have they not lost? Have they not been dragged into every war in which a furious thirst for conquest has engaged the French nation? Have they not seen their resources exhausted in making conquests, of which they were not allowed the smallest share? Have they not been plundered, insulted and oppressed? Have they not been marked by the finger of scorn? Have they not in short been expunged from the list of independant nations?

No real American can think of a connection so debasing, without the utmost indignation. Better far that our country should sink into the ocean, than be reduced to a state like this. And towards such a state a war with G. Britain would advance us by rapid strides. Let America then, avoid it, as she would avoid dishonor, contumely and subjugation.

JUVENIS.

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE Negotiable at the bank of Alexandria, dated Dec. 21st, at sixty days for five hundred and seventy five dollars, drawn by Mr. *James Russell* in favor of *Joseph H. Mandeville*.

Payment is stopped and all persons are cautioned against receiving it.

January 16. 3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Aexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,
FOR SALE BY
Catlett and Fisk.
January 11. d

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*

☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.
December 26 co

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,
Jan. 15. 2aw.

Diffolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of *Roberts & Griffith*, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st ult. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to *John Roberts*, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.
January 4. ed1w&1aw4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, repectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

These persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.
Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. 2aw

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

January 4. [5] 3taw4w

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of

USEFUL ARTS.

Cash Prize.		
1 Prize of	10,000 Dollars	10,000
2 do. of	5,000	10,000
5 do. of	1,000	5,000
10 do. of	500	5,000
10 do. of	200	2,000
40 do. of	100	4,000
100 do. of	50	5,000
200 do. of	20	4,000
500 do. of	10	5,000
1,000 do.	To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into woool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included)	100,000
1,000 do.	To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000
Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.	dollars	300,000

The most valuable cash Prizes, from 100$ and upwards to be determined as follows:

	Dollars.
First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeeding ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days each	5,000
Frist drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of Frebruary next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendance of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS *at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of*

JAMES OELLERS,
No. 1 South Third-street,
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
No. 79, North Third-street.
THOMAS PETERS,
No. 22, North Second-street
THOMAS BEDWELL,
No 178, North Third-street,
SILAS WILSON,
No. 341, North Front-street,
JOHN SHAW,
No. 232, North Second-street.
CHARLES BITTERS,
No. 11 North Third-street.
ISAAC CARPENTER,
No. 245, South Second-street.
DANIEL MILLER,
No. 427, North Second-street.
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Robert Gray's Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 1. eotISthFeb

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine in the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozengzes.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 16. o8

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure. is not sufficiently attended to by my description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen of well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Hatter, maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; and administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on as usual at the house on Royal-street near the market the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at the shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefley.

Nov. 28. S3m

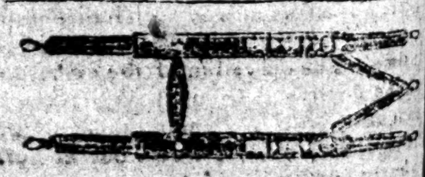
Mr. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Practising Balls*, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. Generis begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, lower end of Prince Street Alexandria.

N. B. The Subscriber has a complete assortment well adapted for the Winter season, and can supply wholesale purchasers on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25 d6m

Directions.

The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons of the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)